

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IMPROVING DIABETES CARE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, all of us recognize the problems Americans with diabetes have in obtaining affordable, quality, health care. This is particularly true for African-Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans, who are more likely to have diabetes than other Americans and who are underserved by today's health care system.

Mr. Speaker, we also recognize that diabetes is a costly disease, both to those with the disease and to the health care system overall. Two recent studies, the first by the National Institutes of Health [NIH] and the second Lewin-VHI, demonstrate that aggressive and consistent management of the disease significantly enhances the health of the people with diabetes and that improving diabetes care is absolutely necessary if we are to control health care spending.

Mr. Speaker, last year NIH completed the landmark diabetes control and complications trial [DCCT], with the results published in the September 30, 1993, issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*. The NIH study demonstrated that tight control of blood sugar levels can significantly reduce the risk and progression of complications associated with diabetes, including blindness, kidney disease, and amputation. Aggressive and consistent management of diabetes is best achieved through blood-sugar control, which includes monitoring blood-sugar levels, exercise, controlled diet, and regular insulin injections with a team of health care providers. Today, few individuals with diabetes receive the aggressive and consistent management found effective in the NIH study.

The Lewin-VHI study revealed that the 5-percent of Americans who have diabetes account for one of every seven health care dollars spent. The study also found that 42 percent of total diabetes health care costs were paid by Medicare and Medicaid—1992. The study's results were published in the April 1994 issue of the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*. The study was sponsored by America's leading diabetes provider, Diabetes Treatment Center of America, which has over 70 diabetes centers in hospitals across the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the NIH study proved that we can improve the lives of people with diabetes through aggressive management of the disease before complications develop. The Lewin-VHI study showed that improving care for people with diabetes is necessary to control overall health care costs. National health care reform must address the problem of Americans who are underserved by the current system and ensure all Americans with di-

abetes are provided with the kind of health care proven effective by the NIH study.

I respectfully submit an April 13, 1994, Boston Globe column by Tom Oliphant entitled "A case study in the health care: What's right, what's wrong and what's needed" to be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The article deftly explains the importance of the NIH and Lewin-VHI studies in the context of national health care reform. I also submit the abstracts of the articles published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* and the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*.

[From the *New England Journal of Medicine*, Sept. 30, 1993]

THE EFFECT OF INTENSIVE TREATMENT OF DIABETES ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESSION OF LONG-TERM COMPLICATIONS IN INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS

(By The Diabetes Control and Complications Trial Research Group)

Abstract—Background. Long-term microvascular and neurologic complications cause major morbidity and mortality in patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM). We examined whether intensive treatment with the goal of maintaining blood glucose concentrations close to the normal range could decrease the frequency and severity of these complications.

Methods. A total of 1441 patients with IDDM—726 with no retinopathy at base line (the primary-prevention cohort) and 715 with mild retinopathy (the secondary-intervention cohort) were randomly assigned to intensive therapy administered either with an external insulin pump or by three or more daily insulin injections and guided by frequent blood glucose monitoring or to conventional therapy with one or two daily insulin injections. The patients were followed for a mean of 6.5 years, and the appearance and progression of retinopathy and other complications were assessed regularly.

Results. In the primary-prevention cohort, intensive therapy reduced the adjusted mean risk for the development of retinopathy by 76 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 62 to 85 percent), as compared with conventional therapy. In the secondary-intervention cohort, intensive therapy slowed the progression of retinopathy by 54 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 39 to 66 percent) and reduced the development of proliferative or severe nonproliferative retinopathy by 47 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 14 to 67 percent). In the two cohorts combined, intensive therapy reduced the occurrence of microalbuminuria (urinary albumin excretion of ≥ 40 mg per 24 hours) by 39 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 21 to 52 percent), that of albuminuria (urinary albumin excretion of ≥ 300 mg per 24 hours) by 54 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 19 to 74 percent), and that of clinical neuropathy by 60 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 38 to 74 percent). The chief adverse event associated with intensive therapy was a two-to-three-fold increase in severe hypoglycemia.

Conclusions. Intensive therapy effectively delays the onset and slows the progression of diabetic retinopathy, nephropathy, and neuropathy in patients with IDDM. (*N Engl J Med* 1993;329:977-86.)

[From the Boston Globe, Apr. 13, 1994]

A CASE STUDY IN HEALTH CARE: WHAT'S RIGHT, WHAT'S WRONG, AND WHAT'S NEEDED
(By Thomas Oliphant)

Ann Young and Joyce Psalidas, nearing 40 and first cousins, were each diagnosed with diabetes at age 11 when they were kids in suburban Atlanta.

After more than a quarter-century of more traffic with the country's health care system than most Americans have in a lifetime, they personify what's right with the beast, what's wrong with it and what's needed to change it.

What's right with it is science and medicine and doctors and nurses who have made it possible to control a chronic disease affecting nearly one in 20 Americans.

What's wrong with it is that the best and most efficient care is available only haphazardly, with immense human and financial consequences.

And what's needed—in human as well as economic terms—is private health insurance that covers everyone with basic benefits, including intensive therapy for diabetics.

Over 27 years, Joyce Psalidas' more or less conventional treatment has cost nearly \$75,000 and has included 51 days in the hospital and 11 outpatient visits.

Over the same period, Ann Young's treatment has cost barely \$40,000 and has involved just five days in the hospital and four outpatient visits.

From first diagnosis, Psalidas had a daily insulin shot and urine test but nonetheless experienced a host of eye and kidney complications. From her first diagnosis, Young visited her doctor more often, had her diet and exercise routine monitored and took insulin more frequently as needed to maintain a more nearly normal blood sugar level.

Young, a nurse, has benefited from comprehensive insurance coverage at work, from her own knowledge and from good luck. Psalidas, who has used more intensive therapy for the last 10 years, has often had to pay out of her pocket (she's an educator) and to scheme her way into studies at research hospitals.

The two women were brought here yesterday by Young's employer, Diabetes Treatment Centers of America, part of American Healthcare Inc., to make a point that cuts to the core of this year's health care debate.

As the company's CEO, Jim Deal, summed up, "When you improve the quality of care, the cost of care goes down." To make the point just as dramatically, the company released a study it commissioned from Lewin-VHI, the firm whose broader work on the health insurance issue is widely accorded definitive status.

Diabetes is more than the No. 4 killer among diseases, according to the research just published in the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*. The national cost of health care for diabetics in 1992 was a stunning \$106.2 billion, more than 60 percent of it in the form of inpatient hospital treatment.

That compares with a total national health care bill of \$615.3 billion the same year, less than half of it from hospitals.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

In English, this means diabetes is to health care what health care is to the over-all economy; it also means that caring for 4.5 percent of the population produces nearly 15 percent of the costs, more than 40 percent of which are paid through Medicare and Medicaid.

In medicine, it has been shown a zillion times that the more you monitor blood sugar, the more timely the use of medicine and the more aggressive the other aspects of a diabetic's therapy, the less frequent are the complications. And monitoring blood sugar levels is easy.

What a famous study released last year by the National Institutes of Health showed is that when diabetics' blood sugar levels are close to normal, the risk of kidney disease drops by 56 percent, of nerve disease by 60 percent and of eye disease by 76 percent.

Ann Young and Joyce Psalidas are both resourceful women, but Young has also been fortunate, and there is no logical reason why her experience—rather than her cousin's—shouldn't be a model for the country.

Managed care works and it pays. When people don't have good insurance that promotes intelligent care, people suffer, and the country pays through the nose.

Slowly, Congress is summoning the will to marry universal coverage and managed care along President Clinton's outlined lines. The idea that this is controversial is absurd, and Joyce Psalidas is this weeks Exhibit A.

RECOGNITION OF LOIS NELSON

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding member of our north-west Ohio community, Lois Nelson. After years of unwaivering and dedicated community service, Lois was named this year to the State of Ohio Senior Citizen's Hall of Fame. The Ohio Senior Citizen's Hall of Fame is an elite body of older Ohioans which includes people like former Ohio Governor, James Rhodes, former Ohio Department of Aging Director Martin Janis, and long-time senior citizen advocate, Toledo vice-mayor and councilwoman-at-large, Eleanor Kahle. The senior citizen hall of famers have contributed far beyond what might be expected of any group of citizens.

I have had the pleasure of knowing Lois for many years: She is a deeply committed woman who gives 110 percent to every one of her numerous activities. As a founding member of the downtown Toledo Building Owners and Managers Association, Lois maintains a constant commitment to the beautification of our city's downtown and works hard at getting Toledoans to recognize our jewel on the river. And her link to the waterways is long. She is a retired member of the U.S. Navy, having the unique distinction of being one of the daring women airplane pilots during World War II and remains involved in naval affairs. Most recently, she tirelessly promoted the christening of a Navy nuclear-powered submarine, as the U.S.S. *Toledo*. It was indeed a proud and emotionally charged moment as we represented our city at the submarine's christening last year as it was launched in Newport

News, VA. A year later, Lois still promotes the vessel's link to Toledo by distributing commemorative materials from that event.

Lois' interests extend into social service just as deeply as her professional memberships. She serves as president of the board of directors for the Cordelia Martin Health Center, a federally funded clinic in Toledo. For the past 14 years, Lois has served the local Salvation Army in all facets, and she currently serves as chairperson of the advisory board. She is a skilled leader and has used those talents to organize fundraising activities, which have resulted in the provision of a summer meals program for 32,000 area children.

Lois also serves as secretary for the boards of the Local Initiatives Support Corp., for Neighborhood Revitalization, and Downtown Toledo Vision, Inc., and is a founding member of the Performing Arts Co. of Toledo.

It is apparent to all of us in the greater Toledo area, and now to all Ohioans, that Lois Nelson is a distinguished citizen, for she has given her life to the betterment of all. As she joins the ranks of Ohio's elite corps of senior citizens, I—and all Ohioans—commend her for her spirit, her integrity, her vision, and her service.

SLOVAK SUCCESSES

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, for some months now the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which I cochair along with Senator DENNIS DECONCINI, has been preparing a series of reports on human rights and democratization in the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. In many respects, these reports stand as an ambitious attempt to evaluate the highly complex and unprecedented process of transformation underway in that region. As such, they have required a far-reaching survey of political, economic, and legal developments and a synthesis of their impact on each country's progress in fulfilling its CSCE human dimension commitments. So far, reports on 22 countries have been finished and a half dozen more reports are in the works.

Last fall, the Commission finished and released its report on Slovakia. Regrettably, the picture it painted was disappointing. Although Slovakia's transition to independence had been peaceful—to the credit of all parties involved—its transition to democracy was troubled.

I am gratified to note that in recent months Slovakia's transition to democracy has picked up speed considerably. Following the establishment of a new coalition government in March, Slovakia's leadership has taken important steps to redress many of the concerns raised in the Commission's report. Compromise legislation on the name of newborns and right of women to names of their own choosing—a matter of particular concern for the Hungarian minority—is moving into place, as is planned legislation permitting bilingual road signs. The resolution of these issues is

not only consistent with promises Slovakia made upon joining the Council of Europe, it demonstrates good faith in seeking to fulfill Slovakia's commitments in the CSCE process.

Progress has been achieved in other areas as well, including the completion—along with Hungary—of the first agreements in Eastern Europe designed to settle claims for property seized from Jews between 1939 and 1945. The Slovak Government's plans to return property to Jewish communities demonstrates the considerable efforts being made by the people of Slovakia to come to terms with their past, and to build a democratic future.

Of course, there are other issues raised in the Commission report that have not yet been addressed. I hope that the Government of Slovakia—along with those of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic—will repeal defamation legislation that has the effect of criminalizing mere criticism of the Government or Government officials. Such legislation is inconsistent with these countries' commitments in the CSCE process. Fortunately, the current Slovak Government has clearly signaled its intention to put these anachronisms behind it.

As Slovakia does so, it clears the way for the Government to move on to the important business of developing the independent of Slovakia state's infrastructure, of passing needed legislation in the area of privatization, and of strengthening its ties with the United States and the West.

Mr. Speaker, I will be in Vienna in July for the annual meeting of the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly and, in connection with that trip, plan to visit Bratislava. I look forward to continuing there the dialog that has begun between the Commission and Slovak representatives in Washington and at CSCE meetings and discussing our shared goals and aspirations.

TRIBUTE TO LEONARD MAURICE PEARSON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding young man, Leonard Maurice Pearson.

Leonard and his teammates on the Marlboro Boys and Girls Club B league championship basketball team, were recently honored by U.S. Secretary of Education Richard Riley for their academic and athletic achievements.

In spite of a rigorous basketball practice schedule, each team member was required to maintain at least a 3.0 or better grade point average. Leonard surpassed the 3.0 minimum, and has a 3.71-grade point average. He is currently a student at Walker Mill Middle School, where he participates in the Gifted Magnet Program. Additionally, Leonard is a member of the national junior honor society. Next fall, he will matriculate at the renowned St. Albans Boys School at the National Cathedral here in Washington.

This week, all across the country, we are remembering the landmark Supreme Court case on May 17, 1954, Brown versus the Board of Education, which struck down public school

segregation. Leonard Pearson is the great-grandson of one of the original plaintiffs, Levi Pearson, of Clarendon County, SC. This week's edition of Newsweek magazine describes the courageous contributions of Levi Pearson and others in the small community of Summerton, as they challenged the status quo of injustice, using the U.S. Constitution as their weapon of defense. Leonard's grandfather, Ferdinand Pearson, is also cited in the Newsweek article as he reflects on the struggle before, during, and after the Brown decision.

As we celebrate the 40th anniversary of Federal efforts to achieve ethnic diversity in our Nation's public schools, we must also embark upon a new era to educate America's children. I trust that we will also renew our interest in the need to provide for their academic, social, and cultural needs.

In honoring Leonard and his teammates, Secretary Riley stated, "Giving our students the best education in the world is a moral imperative and an economic necessity if our Nation is going to continue to prosper. I hope you will continue to set high goals for yourself."

Mr. Speaker, Leonard Maurice Pearson has already achieved high goals and I am sure he will continue to make his family and all of us proud.

TRIBUTE TO DWAYNE O. ANDREAS

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Dwayne O. Andreas on his acceptance of the 1994 Horatio Alger Award. The Alger award "celebrates hard work, not heredity, potential and purpose, not privilege, achievement not aristocracy." These words were framed by Frank Resnik, a past recipient of the award, could have been written to describe Dwayne Andreas.

Mr. Andreas embodies the spirit of excellence found in all the Alger award winners. As the chief executive of the Archer Daniels Midland Corp., he has defined the role of a dynamic, responsible, U.S. company in the global economy. At least three presidents have relied upon and respected Mr. Andreas' business acumen, private enterprise, and management techniques. Needless to say, Mr. Andreas knows how to make things happen.

On the private side, Dwayne Andreas puts his money where his mouth is. He lends not only his name but his own hard work and funds to the causes he believes in. He and his wife and companion of 41 years, Dorothy, devote extraordinary amounts of time to the charitable causes which are meaningful to their lives. I am proud to call Mr. and Mrs. Andreas constituents as well as friends.

SALUTE TO GLADYS J. HERRON

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mrs. Gladys J. Herron who will be honored for 30 years of community service in my district on May 21, 1994. Gladys has been a quiet force for change throughout those years, and our community continues to benefit from her work.

Gladys has been a path breaker in many arenas, both personal and professional. We proudly acknowledge her as the founder of the first African-American School of Cosmetology. She continues in her profession until this day. Currently, she is chairwoman of the Ohio Association of Beauticians Advisory Board. As a senior citizen, she remains active in issues of particular concern to seniors. Her pioneering efforts in this regard led her to become a founding member of the J. Frank Troy Senior Center, which now serves a large number of senior citizens and remains an active neighborhood center, thanks to Gladys' direction.

Long interested in issues of the aging, Gladys was appointed to what was then known as the Ohio Commission on Aging by former Ohio Governor Richard Celeste in 1984. She remained with the Commission through its change into the Ohio Department of Aging until 1992.

Rarely is a community blessed with advocates who devote their lives to public service to improve the quality of life for others. Described as a hard, dedicated, fighter for human rights, Mrs. Herron has led by example by providing numerous volunteer services for the following organizations: Substance Abuse Services, Inc.; charter board member of the Affirmative Action Plan for Construction in Toledo; charter board member of the Lucas County Federal Emergency Management Association; Toledo Public Schools Advisory Council; Blue Cross and Blue Shield Senior Citizen Advisory Council; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; National Caucus on Black Aging; and the Lucas County Business and Professional Women's Organization. Perhaps her strongest affiliation, however, is with her church. Gladys has dedicated herself to the Third Baptist Church in Toledo, OH, and demonstrates her commitment by serving as chairwoman of its advisory council and as church moderator.

It is citizens like Gladys J. Herron who are the link to bettering the lives of people in communities all across this Nation. Her life and accomplishments represent the value and results of hard work, determination, sacrifice, and commitment.

MEDIA'S ETHICAL MUDDLE

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of Members the following column

by James K. Glassman from the business section of yesterday's Washington Post. It would appear that the "ethnic police" in the media have some credibility problems on this issue. Mr. Glassman has done everyone a service by pointing out the media's hypocrisy in its fixation on perceived ethical lapses by others in the private and public sectors.

Again, I recommend Mr. Glassman's column to all my colleagues.

[From the Washington Post, May 18, 1994]

TALK ISN'T CHEAP—AND NEITHER IS JOURNALISTIC CREDIBILITY

(By James K. Glassman)

One of the biggest Big Money games in Washington is played by journalists who give speeches to trade associations and corporations and get paid \$2,000 or \$5,000 or even \$30,000 a pop.

At a time when many of these same journalists are holding business and government figures to increasingly strict ethical standards, they're earning far more money from news sources in an hour than they earn from their own employers in a week.

Dennis Thompson, director of the Program in Ethics and the Professions at Harvard, says that news organizations should follow the lead of other large corporations in adopting tougher conflict-of-interest rules. On speeches, he says, "I would start with a straight ban and then proceed with exceptions."

According to a cover story in the May issue of American Journalism Review, Sam Donaldson of ABC News is said to get \$30,000 for a speech; Anna Quindlen of the New York Times, \$15,000; Tim Russert of NBC, \$10,000; and Howard Fineman of Newsweek, \$5,000.

In his book "Media Circus," Washington Post media critic Howard Kurtz reports that The Post's David S. Broder makes as much as \$7,500 and William Safire of the New York Times makes \$20,000.

It's not unusual for journalists to take money from groups they cover. With health care reform a hot topic for almost everyone in the press, Cokie Roberts of ABC News gave a speech to the Group Health Association of America for a reported \$20,000, and CBS's Lesley Stahl received \$10,000 to \$20,000 from the insurance giant Cigna Corp., according to Jim Warren, media critic and Washington bureau chief of the Chicago Tribune.

The problem, of course, is that some of these groups may expect more for their money than a speech. They may be looking for better treatment in an upcoming news story or special access.

Journalists get indignant at this notion. Warren wrote in March: "One line usually is, 'Oh, there's nobody who thinks that my opinions can be bought.' . . . Baloney. When money changes hands, the relationship between reporter and subject changes."

One consultant, who frequently represents business interests in dealings with the press, told me that giving speech money to journalists is like giving PAC money to members of Congress: "It does buy a relationship. It determines whose calls will be returned." The difference is that PAC money is divulged in public filings.

What makes Alicia Shepard's American Journalism Review article so disturbing is that many moonlighting journalists don't seem to give the ethical issues raised by their lucrative speaking engagements a second thought.

They even claim their own right of privacy when asked to disclose who pays them and how much.

Donaldson refused to confirm his fee for a speech to a consortium of insurance organizations last year. Asked what he earned for a talk, Al Hunt of the Wall Street Journal told Shepard: "I'm not going to disclose it." PBS's Robert MacNeil called his fees "a private matter." And ABC's Catherine Crier said, "I don't need to discuss that."

A few years ago, squawks of protest greeted a proposal that would have required reporters in the Periodical Press Gallery of Congress to list the sources and amounts of their outside income.

Contrast these attitudes with what's happening in business, where more and more corporations are setting up ethics offices and enforcing strict conflict-of-interest codes.

"Most companies," says W. Michael Hoffman, executive director of the fast-growing Ethics Officer Association, "have ethics policies that prevent anyone from accepting gifts from suppliers or potential suppliers over a certain amount of money—some say \$25, some say no gifts at all."

Hoffman says, "This is probably one of the most sensitive times for conflicts of interest in history." One timely issue for corporations is whether they should do business with firms headed by members of their boards.

And Congress, which banned speaking fees entirely a few years ago, recently voted to prohibit even small gifts and lunches.

But journalism, which has no strong professional organization to set standards, seems to be moving in the opposite direction. Even the simple disclosure of speaking fees is evidently more than most reporters and columnists can bear.

At the very least, newspapers and magazines should print periodic lists of employees and their sources of outside income. Let readers decide if a \$5,000 fee from a oil industry is clouding a reporter's judgment. Disclosure on TV is a little tougher but far from impossible.

Some news organizations are tightening their internal rules. The Washington Post won't allow employees to accept money from organizations they cover or from groups that try to influence legislation.

What about me? As editor of Roll Call, A Capitol Hill newspaper, I occasionally made speeches in the \$1,000 range. Feeling uneasy, I changed my policy: I took the money, then donated it to charity. After a year, I just stopped giving speeches for money.

Getting off the dole might improve journalism's credibility. A recent Gallup Poll found only 22 percent of Americans rate the honesty and ethical standards of newspaper reporters "very high" or "high"—down from 30 percent in 1981.

Pharmacists have a 65 percent rating, and funeral directors 34 percent. But insurance salesmen score just 10 percent. No wonder they paid Sam Donaldson that \$30,000.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF GREENVILLE, MI

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an outstanding city in the State of Michigan. Greenville, MI, is like many cities scattered throughout the United States, but it possesses a unique character all its own. During the week

of May 16 to May 21, 1994, the city of Greenville, MI will commemorate 150 years of history by celebrating its sesquicentennial anniversary.

Nestled among the serene Baldwin Lake, the Flat River, and the surrounding beautiful landscape of Michigan, the city of Greenville is rich in historical heritage and tradition. Settled by John and Deborah Green in 1844, the city was originally known as Green's Village. Due to its strategic location, the city experienced rapid growth in industry and population and quickly became a focal point for trade in the region.

Today, the industrial and manufacturing bases owe their roots to the ingenious settlers who were attracted to the Greenville area. These settlers came from across the country and helped Greenville develop a strong logging industry.

As the industrial revolution swept the country, Greenville was leading the way with the development of a large manufacturing base in refrigeration which became part of the Frigidaire Corp. While expanding industry and trade, Greenville remained committed to agriculture which continues to be important to the local and state economy.

Realizing the importance of education, the city established formal education early in its history by opening the first school in 1845. Displaying a commitment to strong family support, the residents of Greenville began holding church services from the beginning of its settlement.

Greenville has honored itself and the State of Michigan by providing an impeccable example of a growing community. While exceeding in economic excellence, Greenville also provides its residents with the tight knit community feeling of a small town.

Mr. Speaker, Greenville has a colorful history and bright future. Its commitment to the community and its citizens embody the ideals that make this Nation great. I know you will join me in congratulating the citizens of Greenville on their 150th anniversary and wish them well during their sesquicentennial celebration. We hope Greenville will continue to provide the example of strong community spirit for the next 150 years.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF RETIREMENT OF REVEREND WILLIAM G. PERDUE AS PASTOR OF THE BAPTIST TEMPLE, SAN ANTONIO, TX

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great respect for one of the truly remarkable leaders in San Antonio, TX: the reverend William G. Perdue. Brother Bill, as he is affectionately known by so many, celebrated his retirement last month as pastor of the Baptist Temple. While we will miss his strength of character and his personal warmth, we celebrate his many successes over the past years and know that his leadership—and that of his wife Charlene—will pass to and inspire the next

generation. The entire community expresses its deepest thanks for his labor of love, dedication to community, and devotion to family.

Pastor Perdue and his wife came to San Antonio some 15 years ago, having served in pastorates around the State of Texas since 1957. Their accomplishments speak for themselves, reflecting the Perdues' vision for the future. The Baptist Temple today is larger, more modern, and serves more people in so many important ways because of their hard work and foresight. The church budget has doubled, \$2½ million have been spent on upgrading the church's facilities with no long-term indebtedness, and the temple consistently leads in giving. The Baptist Temple serves as a church and community center, responding to the needs of its diverse congregation.

While building up traditional structures, the Perdues have not hesitated to create innovative ministries to meet the challenges of our complex world. The Baptist Temple has developed a retreat ministry in Texas' hill country, and the church owns and operates a 5-acre park in my congressional district. To offer aid to the community it serves, the Perdues have opened the doors of the Baptist Temple to anti-drug and anti-crime organizations reaching out to our youth. In these troubling times, with so many of our young children lost, the Perdues and their church offer guidance and wisdom.

Many have recognized the rare talents of the Perdues. Reverend Perdue has served on numerous Baptist boards in positions of responsibility, including as chairman of the Baptist general convention of Texas' State Missions Commission, chairman of the San Antonio Hispanic Theological Seminary's board of trustees, adjunct professor at the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, steering committee member for the homeless initiative of the United Way, and the list goes on. This litany of service reflects Reverend Perdue's sincere commitment to the Baptist ministry and his community. The Perdues' five children reflect their parents' values of devotion to community and country, having chosen careers in the military, business, law enforcement, and the church.

No one questions that the Perdues have given greatly to their congregants and to the people of Texas. I would add, Mr. Speaker, that they have contributed to our Nation in the example they have set. In this time, as we search for positive role models, we only need look to the Perdues whose life accomplishments reflect the highest ideals.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ROY BLACK AND POWERS CLAYPOOL ON THEIR SERVICE TO LOCAL 159 IN DECATUR, ILLINOIS

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Roy Black and Powers Claypool for their many years of dedicated service to Laborers' International Union of North America,

Local 159 in Decatur, IL. These two good men, through their roles as union members and leaders, have devoted themselves and their careers to the betterment of working standards and conditions for laborers in central Illinois and across our Nation.

In 1965, Roy Black joined Laborers' Union Local 159, a union in central Illinois whose membership included construction and road workers. After laboring 8 years out in the field, Roy was appointed the union's assistant business agent, and in 1987, Roy became the local union's business representative, the position he holds until the end of this month. As business representative, Roy has maintained working and safety conditions and regulations for local union members. Over the years, Roy has also actively participated in many charitable causes that include the founding of a local food bank and Dollars Against Diabetes. I must also recognize Roy's wife, Darlene, and his three children, who have continuously provided Roy with the support and encouragement that has allowed him to play such an active role in the union for 29 years.

Powers Claypool joined the Laborers' Union in 1947. During Powers' 32 years as a laborer, he held such offices as a member of the executive board, recording secretary, and vice president. In 1979, Powers traded in his hard hat for that of the secretary-treasurer of Local 159. Mr. Claypool held the very important position of secretary-treasurer until March of this year. Like his colleague Roy, Powers has also involved himself with many local charity causes over the years. Powers' wife, Judy, and his three daughters have also provided him with the foundation on which to build a long and successful career.

On behalf of the people of the 19th Congressional District, I would like to congratulate Mr. Roy Black and Mr. Powers Claypool on their retirement from Laborers' International Union, Local 159. Their service and dedication to the union, its members, and the Decatur community will remain an example for all for years to come.

THE 85TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN TRIBUNE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 85th anniversary of the Italian Tribune. This evening, at the San Marino Club in Troy, MI, a banquet is being held to celebrate the event.

Established in 1909, the Italian Tribune is one of the oldest weekly, now biweekly, Italian newspapers in the United States. The Tribune has chronicled the events and successes of the Italian community for 85 years. The paper continues to serve Italian Americans by promoting and preserving Italian heritage and culture.

While the Italian Tribune publicizes the achievements of Italian Americans, it has always promoted loyalty to the United States. The first issue stated "We will encourage Italians to become citizens of this great American

republic." Vincent and Maria Giuliano, the original publishers of the Tribune always proved their loyalty, especially in the 1930's and 1940's.

In 1933, when fascism was spreading through Europe and had sympathizers in the United States, the Italian Tribune published an editorial criticizing the fascists of Italy. The Giuliano's home was bombed. Fortunately, no one was injured and the Tribune survived. Loyal to democracy, both in the United States and Italy, the Italian Tribune was courageous and independent. Many advertisers refused to support the paper because of its principled stand against fascism in Italy. The opposition to Italy's Government was viewed as anti-Italian. However, the paper saw through these lean years because it supported a free and democratic Italy, as well as a free America and world.

Today, Edward Baker, the grandson of the Giuliano's, and his wife Marlene carry on the proud tradition of publishing the Italian Tribune. I commend them and their readers for contributing to the rich tapestry of American heritage. I urge my colleagues to join me in commemorating the 85th anniversary of the Italian Tribune. May the next 85 years continue to be successful.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE IN- DIAN FEDERAL RECOGNITION ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT OF 1994

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Indian Federal Recognition Administrative Procedures Act of 1994. I am pleased to have Representative CRAIG THOMAS of Wyoming as an original cosponsor on this measure. Representative THOMAS and I have worked together on many issues in the Subcommittee on Native American Affairs, and we reached the same conclusion after several hearings on the recognition of Indian tribes. The conclusion is that we need a system to carry out this task.

In 1978, the Secretary of the Interior established an administrative process to determine whether an Indian group should be deemed a "federally recognized Indian tribe" under the laws of the United States. This task is currently carried out by the Branch of Acknowledgment and Research of the BIA which administers the Federal acknowledgement process. However, the main mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to provide services to the 547 federally recognized tribal governments already in existence. The BIA provides these services with limited dollars. Hence, we have handed the responsibility for recognizing new Indian tribes to an agency which has a hard time providing services to existing tribes. Consequently, there is an inherent disincentive to recognize new tribes by the BIA since new tribes would mean a greater strain on an already overstretched budget.

In previous hearings before the Congress, an unfortunate fact has become clear: feder-

ally recognized Indian tribes prefer the status quo with regard to the recognition process rather than an improved administrative process. In the 16 years the Federal acknowledgement process has been in place, only nine tribes have been recognized. Indian tribes view the BIA and Indian Health Service budgets as two small pies. If more tribes get recognized, the pie slice of every tribe in America gets smaller. The pies never get bigger since BIA and IHS programs are not entitlements. Hence, the politics of Indian country do not favor these unacknowledged groups.

In committee hearings over the last 5 years on the Federal acknowledgement process, I have come to the firm conclusion that this process simply does not work. The FAP process has become an extremely protracted, expensive, and thoroughly frustrating experience for petitioners. Many Indian groups have determined that moving recognition legislation through the Congress is the most expeditious method of obtaining Federal recognition. We have seen a dramatic increase in the number of recognition bills which have been introduced and referred to our committee. Unfortunately, we simply do not have adequate resources to properly consider every recognition petition submitted to the Congress.

The only reasonable solution to this problem is to take this process out of the BIA and establish a Commission to acknowledge Indian tribes. Mr. THOMAS and I have discussed this matter at great length and have jointly authored the bill we introduce today. The bill would establish the Commission on Indian Recognition which would consist of three members appointed by the President. Any Indian group could submit a petition for recognition to the Commission and request that the Commission recognize the group as an Indian tribe under the laws of the United States. The bill establishes uniform administrative procedures to extend recognition to petitioning groups. It provides for clear and consistent standards of administrative review of recognition petitions. The measure provides definitive timelines to expedite the administrative review process, and also provides adequate resources for the Commission and for petitioning tribes.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. THOMAS and I believe that this bill is cost effective for the United States and for groups seeking Federal acknowledgement. I urge my colleagues to support this bill which we intend to hold hearing on next month. We fully intend that this bill will become law this year.

STATEMENT OF HON. CRAIG THOMAS OF WYOMING ON H.R. —: THE INDIAN FEDERAL RECOGNITION ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT OF 1994

HON. CRAIG THOMAS

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to cosponsor a bill introduced by Representative BILL RICHARDSON, the Indian Federal Recognition Administrative Procedures Act of 1994.

The question of whether a Native American group constitutes an Indian tribe is one of immense significance in the field of Federal Indian law. Because Congress' power to legislate for the benefit of Indians is limited by the Constitution to Indian tribes, for most Federal purposes it is not enough that an individual simply be an Indian to receive the protections, services, and benefits offered to Indians; rather, the individual must also be a member of an Indian tribe. Though it might seem to the layperson that there is only one kind of Indian tribe, for purposes of American Indian law there are actually two—those that are recognized by the Federal Government and those that are not.

"Recognized" is more than a simple adjective; it is a legal term of art. It means that the government acknowledges as a matter of law that a particular native American group is a tribe by conferring a specific legal status on that group, thus bringing it within Congress' legislative powers. This Federal recognition is no minor step. A formal, political act, it permanently establishes a government-to-government relationship between the United States and the recognized tribe as a "domestic dependent nation," and imposes on the Government a fiduciary trust relationship to the tribe and its members. Concomitantly, it institutionalizes the tribe's quasi-sovereign status, along with all the powers accompanying that status such as the power to tax, and to establish a separate judiciary. Finally, it imposes upon the Secretary of the Interior specific obligations to provide a panoply of benefits and services to the tribe and its members. In other words, unequivocal Federal recognition of tribal status is a prerequisite to receiving the services provided by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA], and establishes tribal status for all Federal purposes.

Prior to 1978, recognition took many forms: Acts of Congress, executive orders, administrative decisions, and treaties. However, the process was "sporadic at best" * * * plagued with all sorts of pitfalls and a lack of a systematic approach." In the 1970's, the congressionally-established American Indian Policy Review Commission [AIPRC] proposed the formation of a firm legal foundation for the establishment and recognition of tribal relationships with the United States, and the adoption of a "valid and consistent set of factors applied to every Indian tribal group. * * * Joining the chorus for standardization was the National Congress of American Indians, which called for a "valid and consistent set of criteria applied to every group which petitions for recognition * * * based on ethnological, historical, legal, and political evidence." Senator James Abourezk, AIPRC's chairman, took the issue to the floor of the Senate, and introduced legislation calling for the establishment of an office in the BIA to handle recognition petitions in a uniform way.

In 1978, the Interior Department, after exhaustive consultations with Indian country, established procedures to provide a uniform approach to the recognition process. Called the Federal Acknowledgment Process [FAP], the regulations set forth seven criteria a petitioning group must meet to be deemed a recognized tribe. Under the criteria, based in part on Cohen's model, for a group to be recognized

as a tribe it must: (a) establish that it has been identified from historical times as American Indian or aboriginal; (b) establish that a substantial portion of the group inhabits a specific area or lives in a community viewed as * * * Indian; (c) establish that the group has maintained tribal political influence or other authority over its members as an autonomous entity; (d) furnish a copy of the group's present governing document * * * (e) furnish a list of all known members, and show that their descendancy from an historic tribe; (f) establish that the membership is composed principally of persons who are not members of any other tribe; (g) establish that the group is not the subject of congressional legislation that has expressly terminated or forbidden the Federal relationship.

The BIA FAP office is staffed by two teams of professionals including historians, genealogists, ethnologists, and anthropologists. These teams do exhaustive research on the petitions they receive, and examine such factors as Indian identity and community, as well as political and cultural cohesiveness. Once a petition is received it is reviewed for any obvious deficiencies. These are noted for the tribe, which is given the opportunity to supply additional material to supplement its petition. The petitions are then placed on active consideration in the order received.

Although theoretically desirable, the FAP is in practice a dismal failure. Since its inception in 1978, the BIA has recognized only 9 groups, and denied recognition to 13. Approximately 101 groups are presently in some stage of the process, a process that can take many years and thousands of dollars to complete. There have been charges of institutional bias against some petitioning groups, as well as a lack of consistency in final FAP decision. The BIA constantly ignores its own time restraints, stringing groups along with promises of "just one more month." Part of their failure is not their fault; they have been historically underfunded and thus understaffed. Still, the process is necrotic.

As a result, a growing number of groups have come to Congress for legislative recognition outside of the FAP process. Legislative recognition replaces the standardized with the arbitrary; historical merits examined by objective and neutral professionals are supplanted by emotional arguments, influential sponsors, and the partisan nature of this institution. The result is a lack of uniformity which dilutes the concept of tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the tribes and the United States. In addition, the increasing frequency with which we bypass established administrative processes in favor of the quick-fix of congressional recognition serves to subvert the Federal acknowledgment program by encouraging other groups to do the same.

As the ranking Republican member of the Subcommittee on Native American Affairs, I have participated in several hearings on these recognition bills. At each hearing, both Democrats and Republicans alike stressed the need to do something about fixing the system. We have now finally come to a point to be able to do just that.

Chairman RICHARDSON and I, along with the subcommittee staff, have worked diligently

over the past few months to craft legislation to improve the process and make it what it was supposed to be—prompt, accurate, fair, and less burdensome. Our bill makes several important changes. It removes the FAP from the BIA and places it in an independent commission not subject to the political eddies and currents of the Bureau. It provides for set time limits for consideration of petitions, and direct access to Federal court if those deadlines are not met. Most importantly, in my mind, the bill provides for a simplified and expedited process for those groups that can establish descent from a treaty signatory or Indian Reorganization Act-eligible tribe.

The bill still needs some fine tuning, but the chairman and I felt that it was more important to get the ball rolling by introducing the bill now. Any omissions or required additions can be handled at subcommittee markup, after we have heard from Indian country.

I am sure that we will hear some institutional opposition from the BIA to this move—what bureaucracy supports its own dismemberment—but I believe it is vitally important for us to pass this legislation, and pass it in time for it to become law this year. I look forward to working closely with Chairman RICHARDSON toward that end. I hope my colleague will join in supporting it when it comes to the floor.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ST. PAUL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a history of St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, PA.

The origin of the Saint Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church, Inc. goes back to an incident which took place in November, 1787 in Saint George Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On this occasion a number of people of African decent, feeling they had been mistreated by white Christians who, during worship service attempted to segregate them to the gallery of the church, withdrew in a body from that church. With Richard Allen as leader, the group at once set out to form an independent church. Thus, the African Methodist Episcopal Church was founded by Bishop Richard Allen. It rejects a policy of exclusiveness. Indeed it was founded by black people and its integrated membership indicates this policy today. It boldly proclaims and practices the ideals as set forth in its motto: "God our Father, Christ our Redeemer, Man our Brother."

Later in 1853 Bishop Henry McNeal Turner, was sent from South Carolina by Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne to organize the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia the first being in Savannah, others later in Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Waycross and yes—Brunswick. Thus we come to brief life story of this Historic Church and Congregation.

The Saint Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church of Brunswick as it was named was established in 1869. Among the founders were faithful followers who chose as their

minister the Reverend Brooks. Together they diligently and prayerfully set upon the organizing of a well rounded and stimulating church program for the people in Brunswick.

When the store in which the church was originally located was destroyed by a storm the faithful little group moved to a new location in a building which once served as a shoe factory at Union and "H" Street, but this structure too, was destroyed by a storm. With spirits undaunted by the loss of their first two houses of worship, the members continued their trust in God which served as a common bond of strength that led to the building of the present church home on a permanent site at 1520 Wolfe Street near "F" Street, in 1899, where it stands today.

The destiny of Saint Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church was determined in early years by the ministries of pastors who were committed to the principles of Christ and the A.M.E. Church.

The 36th and present pastor The Reverend Richard Quinn Ward, Sr. was assigned June 7, 1988 by Bishop Frederick Hilborn Talbot. This pastor has distinguished himself from his contemporaries and peers in the development and administration of "Project Restoration." A preservation plan of the historic rehabilitation of St. Paul A.M.E. Church. This will be important not only to its congregation and the city of Brunswick; it will be important to Georgia and Georgia's history. Larry Evans, a historic preservation architect and developer, John Tuten, a local architect and preservationist have agreed to guide the church's historic rehabilitation process.

It is evident that the ministers serving Saint Paul were then and still are great leaders. Therefore, it is our aim to continue to explore new horizons, in both spiritual and secular concerns for the general growth and well being of our city, county, state and our nation, as we continue to serve with 4 churches in Brunswick—Glynn County, 495 churches in Georgia and more than 12,000 churches world-wide.

TRIBUTE TO CLIFF HASKELL

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Cliff Haskell, a retired firefighter who has devoted more than 20 years of service as executive director of the firefighters Pacific Burn Institute.

Mr. Haskell began his career as a firefighter with the city of Sacramento in 1959. His commitment to victims of burns injuries was the result of one of Sacramento's greatest tragedies.

In 1972, a jet plane attempting to take off crashed into a crowded ice cream parlor killing 26 people, including firefighter Gene Levine and eight members of his family. Shortly after the crash, Mr. Haskell attended a Flame Free Design Conference, where a multidisciplinary approach to the burn problem was presented. It was here that he was inspired to start a burn unit in Sacramento.

Mr. Haskell immediately began several successful fundraising campaigns and proudly formed the Firefighters Pacific Burn Institute in December 1973. The organization's goals were to promote and support burn treatment

facilities; support education to hospital, medical, and firefighter personnel; promote fire prevention through public education; promote consumer product safety and work with consumer organizations; provide peer counseling groups to assist burn survivors and their families; and finally to correct and initiate fire and burn accident legislation.

With the collaboration of physicians and the administration at the University of California, Davis Medical Center, it was agreed that a specialized burn treatment facility was needed and should be established at the medical center. The UCDMC Regional Burn Center opened in January 1974.

Through Cliff Haskell's leadership, many groups have helped to fund the ongoing support to the burn center and service programs. The largest group of contributors are firefighters who contribute to the institute through payroll deductions.

Money raised by the burn institute has been used to purchase equipment for the burn center, provide burn team education, distribute prevention materials to the community, sponsor a special summer camp for burn-injured children, support recovery programs for burn survivors, and fund research directed at improving methods of burn treatment.

Mr. Haskell continues to give tirelessly as he donates countless hours as executive director of the Firefighters Pacific Burn Institute. Through his efforts, over \$7 million has been raised and given to support the burn center, staff, and patients.

In addition to his work with the center, he has also been an active member of the National Safety Council, the National Fire Protection Association, the Sacramento Area Firefighters Local No. 522, the Federated Firefighters of California, the international Association of Firefighters, and the Firefighters Committee to develop CAL/OSHA standards for firefighters.

Mr. Speaker, It is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. Craig Haskell's many landmark contributions to the people of this region. I congratulate him for his outstanding leadership and wish him continued success in all of his future endeavors.

MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 HONORED FOR WORK AT FORT MCHENRY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I rise today to recognize the efforts of the Maryland Society United States Daughters of 1812. When Americans think of the many historic landmarks celebrating our Nation's military triumphs and defeats, they often picture places like the battlefields of Gettysburg, the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor, and the Alamo. While these monuments are respectable in their own right, often they overshadow the accomplishments of another significant memorial, Fort McHenry, the birthplace of the Star Spangled Banner.

Nearly 180 years ago, Fort McHenry fell under a British Naval attack led by Vice Adm. Alexander Cochrane. The bombardment would last for 25 hours, in which 1,500 to 1,800 shells and rockets were fired. On September 14 at 7 a.m., the British invaders sailed away in defeat as the American soldiers fired the morning gun in victory and hoisted the large flag made by Mary Young Pickersill. It was this grandiose flag, the red, white and blue colors shimmering in glory in the wind with its 15 stars and stripes that inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner", our national anthem.

Throughout the years, the society has supported Fort McHenry with monetary donations, raised funds to plant trees, donated children's books for the library and supported the Fort McHenry Educational Program. Its efforts have contributed to the preservation of this historical site, as well as educating future generations about the fierce bombing the fort endured in the fight for our country's independence and the repulsion of the British naval attack that prevented the capture of Baltimore.

In 1925, Congress made Fort McHenry a national park. Fourteen years later, it was redesignated a national monument and historic shrine, the only park in the country to have this double distinction. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I am proud to commend the Maryland State Society United States Daughters of 1812. Their constant attention to the preservation of this beautiful site rightly glorifies the courageous men who fought and died there and reminds us of this hard fought battle for freedom and liberty.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 16TH DISTRICT STUDENT CONGRES- SIONAL COUNCIL

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, every year I sponsor a student congressional council in the 16th District of Ohio. High school students from several schools are selected to participate and are assigned an issue of national importance to research and debate. Several weeks are spent studying and discussing the topic, concluding with a final vote on specific policy recommendations.

I am always pleased with the program and the impressive ideas and efforts of the bright students who participate in it. Mr. Speaker, I insert their recommendations for addressing the task of reforming our Nation's health care system at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

The Hoover, Fairless, Marlinton Plan for Health Care Reform, 1993-94—16th District Student Congressional Council as reported by the Speaker, Paul Pheltz on March 31, 1994.

(Participating high schools: Wooster High School, Fairless High School, Tuslaw High School, Hillsdale High School, R.G. Drage Career Center, Northwestern High School, Marlinton High School, Alliance High School, Glenoak High School, West Holmes High School, Minerva High School, Sandy

Valley High School, and Canton South High School.)

Whereas, 39 million Americans have no health care coverage, and whereas, 75% of all Americans are dissatisfied with the Health Care System, and whereas, health care costs are skyrocketing at a rate of 6% per year, be it hereby resolved by the Student Congressional Committee here assembled that The Hoover, Fairless, Marlinton Plan for Health Care Reform be passed into law.

1. All employed individuals presently satisfied with their health care coverage as provided by their employer (status quo) are in no way forced to submit to any plan other than their current plan.

2. For all businesses providing satisfactory health care benefits to its employees, tax breaks will be given to those businesses on a sliding scale equal to those services provided and to be determined by SARHC (State Health Care Regulation Agencies).

3. All individuals, be they self-employed, unemployed, or wanting better benefits, are eligible to receive benefits from State Agencies Regulating Health Care. (Three different health care packages will be determined by the National Commission on Health Care Reform.)

4. So as to reduce bureaucracy and excess spending, the agencies of Medicaid, Medicare, FEHBP (Federal Employees Health Benefits Program), and CHAMPUS (Civilian Health & Medical Program of the United States) will be phased out over a three year period and will be provided by the state.

5. To again reduce red tape and standardize a national coverage system, a Standard Health Care Claim Form W1280 will be used by all people when submitting health care claims.

6. The Hoover Plan for Health Care Reform will be funded by: creating a higher tobacco and alcohol tax; having corporations pay an additional 1% payroll tax; eliminating health care benefits to all illegal aliens; having all individuals pay a yearly deductible on all drugs; encouraging all individuals to own a medical savings account; taxing all employer and state packages over the standard as taxable income; and adding a .5% Federal Sales Tax on consumer goods.

7. Let the measures provided in this bill become phased into the American health care system by Jan. 1, 1996.

TRIBUTE TO EVANGELIST CHRISTINE MORRIS

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Evangelist Christine Morris, pastor of the First Pentecostal Church of God in Chicago on the occasion of her 13th pastoral anniversary.

Pastor Morris was ordained a minister in 1959. She united with the First Pentecostal Church of God under the leadership of the late Bishop James Morris in April 1957. In December 1963, she was united in holy matrimony to Bishop Morris and to this union was born one daughter, Bernice Williams-Fluker.

Evangelist Morris served with distinction as co-pastor of First Pentecostal for 12 years. Upon the passing of Bishop Morris in 1981, she was elevated to pastor. Under her stew-

ardship, First Pentecostal Church of God stands as a beacon light in Chicago. Their efforts at community outreach, providing food assistance programs and visiting the sick and shut-in are commendable.

Born in Oakland, MS, Pastor Morris is a renowned Bible teacher. Through her teachings, she was conferred an honorary doctor of humanities degree from Trinity College in 1991.

Mr. Speaker, Evangelist Christine Morris has dedicated her life to fighting the good fight of faith and preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ. Through her positive ministry many have been healed, blessed, and saved. I am proud to enter these words into the RECORD.

CLEAN CAR INITIATIVE

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to inform my colleagues about an important hearing which took place today in the Subcommittee for Technology, Environment and Aviation on the administration's clean car initiative. This hearing outlined the administration's plans to increase the number of nonpolluting vehicles on the road today.

Nonpolluting vehicles recently received a major boost in California from the State's air quality board. The decision of the board to approve the 2-percent mandate for electric vehicles in California by the year 1998 testifies to our State's commitment to clean the air and provide residents and industry access to nonpolluting energy technology.

California has already won a significant edge over Europe and Japan to provide efficient and affordable vehicles in this category. The successful application of this technology will lead to increased economic competitiveness for the automobile industry.

In addition, the mandate had had spin off effects in other States. I learned that at least 12 Northeastern States are looking to the California mandate as a model for meeting their own air quality requirements.

This was an important day for the environment. As shown in California, we are one step closer in our pursuit to ensure an energy-efficient automotive future.

FDA RATES FOOD LION GROCERY STORES EXCELLENT

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I want to report to you some good news concerning North Carolina's largest private employer, Food Lion grocery stores. I am pleased to bring to your attention the excellent rating that this company recently received from the Food and Drug Administration.

As you know, the FDA, as part of its oversight of food safety and sanitation, annually evaluates the food industry, including grocery

stores, restaurants, and other food-related concerns. The FDA assigns a rating, on a scale from 0 to 100, on various matters relating to food safety and sanitation. Under FDA standards, a score of 90 or above is considered excellent.

The FDA's survey of Food Lion was conducted over an 8-month period and included a random sample of 63 stores in 6 Southeastern States. Food Lion's meat departments received an average score of 95.43; its deli department average 92.90; and its grocery, produce, dry storage, and sales departments averaged 92.60.

Obviously, Food Lion has paid close attention to having the highest possible food safety and sanitation. The employees of this company deserve to be commended for their hard work and success. The FDA report is clear evidence of this.

I hope that this information is of interest to you.

WE NEED FLOW CONTROL LEGISLATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week the U.S. Supreme Court trashed local flow control laws leaving our towns, cities, and counties helpless in managing their locally generated garbage. Simply put, flow control allows local governments to direct the flow of garbage generated within that locality.

Why is flow control important? And what is the significance of the Supreme Court decision *Carbhone versus Clarkstown, NY*?

The answer is simple.

The Federal Government required State and local governments to dispose of solid waste in an environmentally sensible fashion—a classic unfunded mandate. It was expected local governments could meet this mandate by building new facilities, charging for their use, and directing the flow of garbage to those facilities.

The Supreme Court ruling—by overturning local ordinances—handicaps responsible solid waste management and undermines the security of as much as \$18 billion in outstanding municipal bonds. These bonds were sold to build waste facilities.

Congress must respond by enacting flow control legislation that will give our localities the tools they need to protect our environment, and in turn, to protect our children and our communities. I implore my colleagues—do not leave local governments holding the garbage bag. Learn about the importance of flow control ordinances. Learn how important Federal flow control legislation is to your communities and to the environment.

TRIBUTE TO SEVEN PROFES-
SIONAL DEDICATED PUBLIC
SERVANTS

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to seven individuals who have dedicated much of their lives to further educational opportunities in my hometown of Ceres, CA. It is with great pride that I recognize Mr. Robert Hedstrom, Mr. LeRoy Kessler, Ms. Mary Jo Peyton, Ms. Cheralyn Phillips, Mr. Paul Pronoitis, Ms. Jean Ricardo, and Ms. Susan Thompson for the commitment to Ceres Unified School District. All of these individuals have worked tirelessly for over 25 years to ensure the children in my hometown receive the education they deserve.

It is too often the case that the long hours logged by public servants, especially those in the field of education, are without proper thanks. These professional employees should be commended for their invaluable contribution to our community. Without a doubt the future of our youth bears greatly on the commitment made daily by these role models. We place in their hands America's most precious resource, our children. On behalf of all the parents and students, whose lives have been enriched by these seven individuals, I want to thank them for all the benefits our communities reap from their efforts.

TRIBUTE TO BILL WILLIAMS

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a constituent in my district, Mr. Bill Williams. Bill Williams is retiring after 37 years as an educator and completing his career as the superintendent of Panama-Buena Vista Union School District.

If a person is to be measured by their accomplishments, then Bill Williams is a man whose rating will place him at the top of the list. Beginning his career as an elementary school teacher he soon became an elementary principal, junior high principal, assistant superintendent and finally as superintendent for first Greenfield, then Taft and finally Panama-Buena Vista Union School District.

During his tenure at Panama-Buena Vista Union District, Bill Williams, among other achievements, led the successful effort to pass a bond issue to finance multipurpose/cafeterias on all school sites where needed and for building other necessary facilities, he initiated the formation of a community facilities district in hopes of passing a bond issue to fund major improvements and some additions to enhance the educational program in the district, he helped to set up an extended day child care program for district students and he was instrumental in initiating the Panama Education Foundation, a non-profit organization to

promote financial assistance for district housing of students.

But his outstanding record does not end here. Bill was the past president of Phi Delta Kappa, and region XI of the Association of California School Administrators, he serves on the board of directors for schools legal services, and is a member of the California State University of Bakersfield Advisory Committee for Children's Enrichment programs. Bill is a member of the Bakersfield Rotary Club, active in the Boy Scouts, and a life member of the Parent Teachers Association. Bill and his wife raised four children and have five grandchildren.

This is a record of achievement we can all look to for inspiration. The education community will miss him upon his retirement.

DR. ROBERT GOOD HONORED AS
THE MOST PROLIFIC SCIENTIFIC
AUTHOR OF OUR TIME

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, many of our Nation's and our world's most respected scientists and medical researchers will gather this weekend in St. Petersburg, FL, to honor their colleague, Dr. Robert A. Good on the 50th anniversary of the publication of this legendary scholar's first scientific paper.

It is an honor for me to not only represent Dr. Good, a distinguished research professor and head of allergy and clinical immunology at the University of South Florida and All Children's Hospital in St. Petersburg, but to call him my friend. He is a friend who has helped educate me on the miraculous breakthroughs that have taken place in the biomedical field during his brilliant professional career. He is also a man who has touched the lives of so many colleagues, students, and patients.

Families throughout the world have reaped the benefits of his years of work. Thousands are alive today because of his research and clinical findings.

This weekend's major scientific conference, entitled "Perspectives in Immunology and Medicine 1944-1994," is a symposium which is the latest in honors this remarkable man has received. He is the recipient of the prestigious Lasker Award, as well as 80 other scientific awards and honorary degrees. He is also the past president of both the American Association of Immunologists and the American Association of Pathologists.

As the most distinguished academic pediatrician of the past decade, perhaps the greatest living recognition of his work is the long list of physicians and other researchers, numbering more than 300, who have studied and trained under Dr. Good and now hold major positions worldwide.

His words and contributions to active laboratory and clinical research and training live on in his more than 40 books and 1,800 scientific published articles.

Though he has had an impact on so many lives, I personally will be forever in Bob Good's debt for his pioneering work in the field

of bone marrow transplantation. Thirty years ago he was featured on the cover of Time magazine for performing the first bone marrow transplant. Today, bone marrow transplants occur daily throughout the world and give life to men, women, and children. They are cured of leukemia, cancers, immuno-deficiencies, and countless other blood disorders for which there is no other cure.

Through some divine intervention in 1986, Bob Good and I came together at All Children's Hospital in St. Petersburg with the same goal. That goal was to establish a national registry of volunteers willing to donate their bone marrow to another person in need of life. With his enlightenment on the science of bone marrow transplantation, I learned of the need to establish such a registry to give hope to the families of patients dying from leukemia or countless other disorders because they lacked a matched bone marrow donor. With the support of my colleagues in Congress, we established the National Marrow Donor Program in 1987 and Bob Good was a member of its first board of directors.

Mr. Speaker, my best wishes go out today to Dr. Good and his wife Dr. Noorbibi Day, a world renowned medical researcher in her own right, as they are honored this weekend for their individual and collective achievements in the fields of science and medical research. Dr. Good is a national and international treasure whose work spans generations of medical breakthroughs. The people of St. Petersburg are proud that he has chosen our area to be his home and I will be forever grateful to call him my teacher and friend.

DEDICATION OF THE JOHN A.
WILSON BUILDING

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, one of Washington's historic buildings was joined with one of its favorite sons. The old District Building, cornerstone of the District government, was re-named the John A. Wilson Building after the former chair of the D.C. City Council, who died a year ago today.

John Wilson was a major figure in post-Home Rule Washington. He enjoyed extraordinary respect and love and had unparalleled knowledge of the District of Columbia government. He is missed now more than ever. Because of his significance to local government, I am pleased to place in the RECORD my remarks made at today's dedication of the John A. Wilson Building.

Never has a building been more aptly named than is the name we place on the old District Building today. Few in our time have spent more time or worked harder or made greater contributions in this building and to this city than did John A. Wilson. In renaming the building, however, those of us who knew John well do not fool ourselves. We give this building his name as much to console ourselves as to commemorate John.

We miss him terribly, especially now. He left at the height of his civic usefulness and personal power. He left when he had given us

his all but had more where that came from yet to give.

In a world of specialists in small things, John specialized in the District. He drove himself until he made himself master of its finances and operations. Awesomely knowledgeable, he had a unique command of the District's entire body and the smallest details of its civil organs. Like a stern but wise physician John had an uncanny understanding of how to prevent trouble. His predictions nearly always came true. And if you got in trouble, here was the doctor who would pull you back with a new lease on life.

But if John was a miracle doctor, he was also a master teacher. My old buddy from battles in the south showed me that he had something to teach me about this city. If you listened to John, you inevitably learned. But John told you what you needed to know not what you wanted to hear. For municipal students most comfortable with algebra, John insisted on calculus.

John's extraordinary grasp of the District was matched only by the effectiveness of his leadership. The Wilson style was a legendary component of this unique brand of leadership. Here was a man who knew how to move men and women—or push them, if necessary.

In the process John showed what it meant to love Washington. For him it meant not just bluntness but blunt truth, not just knowledge but total knowledge, not just love, but tough love.

Today, as the District meets great challenges, renaming this building for John must signify our optimism and determination. John never met a District problem he could not solve. That, more than this building, is his legacy.

HONORING THE WEST HAVEN POLICE DEPARTMENT'S EMERALD SOCIETY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank our Nation's law enforcement officers for their tireless work. During National Police Week, we recognize the heroic efforts of those who risk their lives to make our neighborhoods safe. On Sunday, the 13th annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Day, with sadness and gratitude, we pay tribute to fallen officers who have sacrificed themselves in the line of duty.

I would like to welcome to Washington the members of the West Haven Police Department's Emerald Society, who have come to honor colleagues from Connecticut and across the country who have died in the line of duty. The Emerald Society's presence demonstrates the level of commitment of our Nation's law enforcement officers, standing by each other as they protect our communities. It is reassuring to know that the dedication of these officers to each other is matched by their service to the people they protect.

In my State of Connecticut, we are all saddened by the death this year of Groton police officer, William Snyder. Last week, he, along with 113 other Connecticut police officers who have died in service since 1880, were remembered in a memorial service in Meriden. The debt we owe these and all of our law enforce-

ment officers is inestimable. For this, the 13th annual National Peace Officer's Memorial Day, let us thank the men and women who strive continually to make our communities safe.

TRIBUTE TO THE CONCORD AREA TRUST FOR COMMUNITY HOUSING

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding organization from my district, the Concord Area Trust for Community Housing, which recently received the Maxwell Award of Excellence for the production of low-income housing. Concord Area Trust for Community Housing, known throughout Merrimack County and New Hampshire as CATCH, is a community-based group and the only nonprofit housing producer in the capital region. Since its founding in 1990, CATCH has been successful in both renovating and constructing much-needed housing for low-income families.

CATCH's award-winning project is deserving of national recognition. CATCH constructed 26 three-bedroom townhouses for low-income families, three of which were previously homeless. Additionally, CATCH is providing 2 years of training for the residents in budget management, group decisionmaking, property management, and other skills needed for successful homeownership. With the help of grants from both a Federal CDBG grant and support from the Concord Community Housing Investment Pool, a consortium of six local banks formed through CATCH's initiative, CATCH has been able to make a significant contribution to the improvement of its community.

Each year, the Fannie Mae Foundation, recently renamed in honor of former chairman and chief executive David O. Maxwell, recognizes the tireless efforts of nonprofit organizations—like CATCH—which have produced the best examples of low-income housing projects during the 12-month eligibility period. The Fannie Mae Foundation is awarding a grant of \$25,000 to CATCH in recognition of the success of its most recent project.

Mr. Speaker, CATCH's hard work and dedication to the less fortunate members of our community is an example to all of us. It is comforting to know that organizations such as CATCH exist to help provide housing and guidance for those citizens who sometimes tend to be forgotten. There are so many people in New Hampshire, in both the private and public sectors, who deserve credit for this award. CATCH's leadership in working with the New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority, its affordable housing fund and the Concord Community Housing Investment Pool demonstrates that public-private partnerships can work effectively to increase access to home ownership.

Mr. Speaker, the Concord Area Trust for Community Housing exemplifies the dedication and promise that is so much needed in our society today. This organization's hard work and dedication to the people of New Hampshire deserves our respect. I ask my col-

leagues to join me in congratulating CATCH and saluting their efforts as a 1994 Fannie Mae Foundation Maxwell Award recipient.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS MARGE MAUL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to recognize an outstanding volunteer, Mrs. Marge Maul. Mrs. Maul has been president of the Genesee Federation of the Blind since 1983. It is a privilege to know such a dedicated, active, and concerned human being as Mrs. Maul. She has graced the Flint community with over 50 years of diverse and highly valuable volunteer activity, and I am certain that this fine lady's long list of community deeds will continue to grow. Indeed, her disappearance from public service is unimaginable and, if it were to occur, would be an immeasurable loss not only to the thousands of visually impaired persons she has aided throughout her career, but to the entire community which she has so long and so enthusiastically sought to enrich.

In listing Mrs. Maul's various volunteer services, one hardly knows where to begin. During her first 25 years of life as a volunteer, Mrs. Maul dedicated countless hours to the Red Cross, the Children's Ward at Hurley Hospital, and numerous blood programs. She also served the Flint Community Public Schools as a volunteer teacher's assistant and homeroom mother. Further demonstrating her superb organizational and leadership skills, Mrs. Maul founded and led for several years a woman's club at Flint Southwestern High School and a Teen and College Drop-in-Center at Freeman Elementary School. This already active and community conscious woman worked further in her community to improve the safety of her neighborhood as a key organizer for the Red Arrow Neighborhood Watch.

Mr. Speaker, Marge Maul has been legally blind since the age of 7. Her poor vision, rather than handicapping her activities, has increased her desire to service the visually impaired. Beginning as a volunteer receptionist and tour guide for the Genesee Federation of the Blind in 1962, she served many years on the organization's board of directors and is presently in her 11th year of service as president of that superb institution.

Mrs. Maul further expanded her unwavering community service as the director of our Service Center for the Visually Impaired. Dedicating over 1,200 hours a year for 14 years, Mrs. Maul directed volunteer services and further gave her special skills and vast knowledge of community servicing as a liaison for the eye clinic, run by the Flint Downtown Lion's Club. She also served 1 year as a member of the board for the Retired Senior Volunteer programs and 11 years as an active member of the Service Center Board.

Mr. Speaker, this list is far from complete. Marge Maul is without doubt one of the most enthusiastically active and caring individuals I

have ever had the pleasure of knowing. Mrs. Maul has demonstrated time and again her value to the Flint community. She has enriched the quality of life for both those with sight and those without. I am very pleased to have this opportunity to bring to the attention of this body and the Nation the services of this outstanding individual. The many public deeds of Mrs. Maul shall continue to enhance the quality of life for all those within her community, especially the visually impaired.

A TRIBUTE TO KENNETH J.
MCGUIRE, SR.

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of our colleagues the incredible achievement of an outstanding American, who I am proud to report is a resident of Rockland County, in my 20th Congressional District of New York.

Kenneth J. McGuire, Jr., is a veteran of both World War II and the Korean conflict. During the Second World War, he was stationed on board the U.S.S. *Hayter*, a destroyer escort class ship charged with escorting vessels on voyages between the United States and Europe. About 15 years ago, Ken initiated a project single-handedly with the ultimate objective of one day organizing a reunion of the crew of the *Hayter*. Since beginning this project, Ken has worked tirelessly on a full-time basis: Scouring ships records, interviewing known shipmates, and even searching through phone books. A few years ago, Ken McGuire took to the road, touring several Western States in hope of contacting surviving crewmates and urging them to join him in his quest.

Ken McGuire's single-minded determination has paid off: This coming weekend, in Virginia Beach, VA, the crew of the U.S.S. *Hayter* is holding not its first reunion, but in fact its 13th annual reunion. As a result of his efforts, some 75 percent of Ken McGuire's crewmates have as of this date been accounted for. Many widows of *Hayter* crew members also attend, and look forward to receiving copies of "*Hayter's Highlights*", the newsletter Ken McGuire initiated and authors on a bimonthly basis.

Several years ago, Ken McGuire sponsored a joint reunion with crew members from the *Hayter* in conjunction with survivors from the U.S.S. *Davis*, a Navy vessel sunk by an enemy submarine. The *Hayter* crew was instrumental in rescuing most survivors of that sinking from the Atlantic Ocean; accordingly, the joint reunion was a highly emotional and memorable event. Perhaps the most impressive aspect of the reunion, however, is the fact that Ken McGuire arranged for members of the German submarine crew to attend, also.

This weekend, the crew of the *Hayter* commemorates the 50th anniversary of the ship's original commissioning. This reunion is not only a tribute to Ken McGuire, a long-time resident of Monsey in Rockland County. It is also a tribute to his son, Michael F. McGuire,

the director of athletics at Sullivan County Community College, also in my 20th Congressional District. Were it up to Ken himself, he would receive no kudos for his efforts above and beyond the call of duty. Mike is so justly proud of his dad that he made a point of asking me to inform the Congress of the truly remarkable accomplishments of his father.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I invite all of our colleagues to join with us in saluting the incredible achievements of the U.S.S. *Hayter* during the Second World War, and the dedicated efforts of Kenneth J. McGuire, Sr., in ascertaining that the brave crew of that gallant ship remains together.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON TOTAL QUALITY GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, as a student of the total quality management philosophy, I would like to share a copy of a recently passed bill by the Alabama State House with my colleagues. I hope they find it as encouraging as I did that we can bring quality management to government services.

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON TOTAL QUALITY GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1994

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Alabama: Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Alabama Legislative Commission on Total Quality Government Act of 1994."

Section 2. The Legislature hereby finds as follows:

(1) The state and federal governments are facing unprecedented demands for government services in a time of proration, national deficit spending, increasing national debt, a highly competitive world economy, and the increasing disillusionment on the part of the public with the ability of the governments to adequately meet the needs.

(2) Citizens want their governments, state and federal, to be more responsive to their needs, by operating at a more personal level with greater efficiency, higher performance, and lower cost.

(3) Total Quality, a structured management approach first used in private industry, has proven to increase profitability and marketshare, decrease costs, increase employee satisfaction, and decrease employee turnover.

(4) Early efforts to implement Total Quality within the federal government have produced favorable results; in fact, it is believed that Total Quality offers one of the greatest hopes for improving government services, managing the diverse demands of Alabama's government, and optimizing the results of state tax dollar expenditures.

(5) The application of Total Quality principles to Alabama government must begin with educating state government officials about Total Quality; there has been no established legislative group to educate the full Legislature and the service and regulatory departments of state government about the principles and application of Total Quality.

(6) There is a need for a legislative commission to examine Total Quality and its applications to state government.

Section 3. As used in this act, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

(1) COMMISSION. The Alabama Legislative Commission on Total Quality Government established by this act.

(2) CUSTOMER. Any individual, organization, or entity that is a recipient of state government products or services, including any individual, organization, or entity within the government that is a recipient of those products and services.

(3) STATE GOVERNMENT OR GOVERNMENT. All service and regulatory agencies of the State of Alabama.

(4) SUPPLIER. Any individual, organization, or entity that provides products or services to the government, including any individual, organization, or entity within the state government that receives those products or services.

(5) TOTAL QUALITY. A strategic, customer-focused management approach that focuses on continual quality improvement processes, products, and services of an entire organization; the basic principles of Total Quality include:

a. Customer-defined and customer-driven quality.

b. Strong leadership and commitment.

c. Continuous improvement.

d. Actions based on facts, data, and analysis.

e. Large-scale employee involvement and teamwork.

f. Employee reward and recognition.

g. Effective two-way communication between employees and management.

Section 4. There is created the Alabama Legislative Commission on Total Quality to be composed of 15 members appointed as follows: four members appointed by the Governor, to serve an initial term of either one, two, three, or four years; four members appointed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, to serve an initial term of either one, two, three, or four years; and four members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to serve an initial term of either one, two, three, or four years. After the initial terms, all members shall serve four-year terms. The Governor, Presiding Officer of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall serve as ex officio members. Vacancies on the commission shall be filled by the original appointing authority. A member shall not serve more than one term as a commissioner. A chair and vice chair shall be selected from the membership. The chair and vice chair shall serve one-year terms and not be permitted to succeed themselves. The commission shall meet at least bimonthly at the call of the chair at any other time deemed appropriate by the commission. The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall furnish such clerical assistance, and the Director of the Legislative Reference Service shall furnish such legal assistance as may be necessary for the work of the commission.

Section 5. The commission shall have the following duties:

(1) Provide for the education of members of the Legislature and state agencies of Alabama about Total Quality, including the basic concepts, potential benefits, and application to state government, among other responsibilities.

(2) Arrange Total Quality presentations for members of the Legislature and host quality meetings between invitees from the Legislature, the executive branch, state, and local governments, private industry, or other rel-

evant parties to discuss the application of Total Quality to government.

(3) Make and transmit to the Governor and the Legislature findings and recommendations regarding the application of Total Quality principles to the organization and continuous operations of state government. These findings and recommendations shall address the continuous improvement of government operations through the promotion of citizen satisfaction, cost-saving, employee satisfaction and service in the government, including:

a. Defining program missions in terms of measurable outcomes, with an emphasis on quality of the service, citizen satisfaction, and result-oriented accountability.

b. Improving department operating systems to improve morale, inspire initiative, maximize productivity and effectiveness, foster teamwork, and rewarding excellence.

c. Recommending procedural changes aimed at employee empowerment.

d. Empowering employees, agencies, and programs in order to reduce costs, simplify processes, and focus responsibility.

e. Promoting the application of state-of-the-art technologies in order to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

f. Developing of mechanisms to promote greater cooperation and coordination in policy-making between the legislative and executive branches, and greater attention to the long term impacts of budgetary and policy decisions.

(4) Sponsoring and participating in periodic forums with various state government customers and suppliers, and provide opportunities for citizens, government employees, and other affected groups to communicate their satisfaction with government services or their recommendation for improvement.

Section 6. The commission shall annually submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature, which shall include:

(1) An outline of the educational strategy of the commission.

(2) A plan for accomplishing the goals of the commission.

(3) A summary of the activities of the commission following its establishment.

(4) A recommendation regarding the application of Total Quality principles to the organization and operation of Alabama state government.

Section 7. This act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

SYNOPSIS

Under existing law, there is no provision for a commission to study the quality of the services provided by state government.

This bill would establish the Alabama Legislative Commission on Total Quality Government to study and make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature concentrating on a government recipient-focused management approach that specifically focuses on continual quality improvement processes, products, and services provided by state government and by the federal government.

THE HOLOCAUST IN HUNGARY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I bring to my colleagues' attention a most vivid historical ac-

count of what Winston Churchill once called "probably the greatest and most horrible crime * * * in the history of the world." "The Politics of Genocide" by Professor Randolph L. Braham is unquestionably the most eloquent and comprehensive study of the Holocaust in Hungary ever produced.

Professor Braham explores the early development of the anti-Jewish movement in Hungary starting immediately following World War I. He discusses at length the Nazi's Hungarian sympathizers who accommodated the resettlement of the Jews. "The Politics of Genocide" brings to life the cruel efficiency with which the encroaching Nazi war machine made its way through the individual villages of Hungary in a matter of months, exterminating everything in its path.

As one who experienced the Holocaust in Hungary first hand, I found myself entranced by the incisive and graphic description that pours out of every chapter. He demonstrates his unparalleled expertise on the history of Hungarian Jewry while exploring many of the important themes that dominated modern Hungarian, Jewish, and German history.

The recently published, revised and enlarged edition, published on the 50th anniversary of the Holocaust, reaches a new level of comprehensiveness that is unlikely ever to be surpassed. Professor Braham has investigated the period through a wide range of archival documents, the contemporaneous press and extensive research which has spanned the globe. He combines an exceptional command of detail and an aggressive style with penetrating observations which will appeal to the historian and layman alike.

This is the writing of contemporary history at its best. As a Congressman, an educator, and as a survivor, I recommend this excellent book to my colleagues without reservation.

DEARBORN HIGH SCHOOL'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Dearborn High School. A celebration in honor of this historic event will be held on May 22, 1994, in Dearborn, MI.

The first school built on the Monroe and Garrison site was the Public School, completed in 1893. This 1893 school housed all of the children in the district in one of its seven rooms. All the high school students attended classes in one room on the second floor.

The student population rapidly multiplied and the need for an additional school became readily apparent. The Garrison Elementary School opened in 1917 to satisfy this need. The school was later renamed for public school Principal Harry S. Salisbury.

The auditorium-gymnasium and the powerhouse, which provided heat to all the buildings on the block, was attached to the Garrison School in 1921. That same year the school paper, the Orange and Black, and more recently the Observer, began publication. A year

later students chose the name "Pioneer" for their excellent yearbook and sports teams.

In 1957, students began occupying the new Dearborn High School, which is currently a 4-year comprehensive high school with almost 1,200 students, and is a source of immense pride to the community.

Dearborn High School boasts an extremely diverse student body which brings richness and understanding to the community. The thousands of graduates that have called Dearborn their alma mater and have made countless contributions, not only to their city and State, but to the Nation. Both the students past and present, and the institution that nurtured them, justify our praise and thanks.

Education is the cornerstone of a successful nation and the compass of our future. One hundred years of tradition and excellence in education is a noteworthy and important achievement richly deserving of our recognition.

STATEMENT BY MAJOR R. OWENS INTRODUCING THE WORK FORCE DIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1994

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Workforce Diversity Partnership Act of 1994, which addresses the multitude of issues concerning a more diverse labor force by providing grants to organizations to develop educational tools for public and private sector education and training. This legislation would establish within the Department of Labor a grant program to, first, study and address issues relating to cultural diversity in the work force and its impact on economic competitiveness, employment opportunities, advancement, and retention; and, second, encourage partnerships between public and private sector entities to address these issues. This legislation seeks to respond and to provide new resources to deal with this timely issue of diversity, before labor-management relations become overwhelmed with mistrust and non-productivity.

In an effort to encourage various partnerships and to develop positive conditions which take advantage of the diversity within the American work force, this proposed bill acts as a catalyst to foster the informational resources necessary to ensure a workable environment for all individuals. This is especially so for people of color, caucasian women, and immigrants, who will comprise over 85 percent of the net growth in our Nation's labor force during the 1990's.

It is imperative that employees, managers, administrators, and Government officials be prepared to understand and value diversity, which in turn will improve entrepreneurial opportunity for economic success at a time of growing economic dissatisfaction and intense global competition.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation. Its enactment will contribute to the development of necessary

tools American business needs for economic survival in an intensely competitive and diverse business world.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Workforce Diversity Partnership Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the workplace in the United States is becoming the most diverse workplace in the world at a time of growing economic dissatisfaction and intense global competition;

(2) people of color, caucasian women, and immigrants will account for 85 percent of the net growth in our Nation's labor force during the 1990's;

(3) the expectations, characteristics, demands, beliefs, work values, motivating factors, and educational backgrounds of individuals in the workforce are becoming increasingly diverse;

(4) employees, managers, administrators, and government officials are inadequately prepared to deal effectively with increased diversity in the workforce;

(5) increased domestic and international competition requires that business, industry, and government leaders effectively motivate and manage this diverse workforce;

(6) as more parents join the workforce, it has become increasingly difficult for employees to balance the demands of the workplace with the needs of families; and

(7) by understanding and valuing diversity which respects differences, employers emphasize creativity, self initiative, leadership, innovation, and team-work, and thereby improve the working conditions of all individuals in the United States and the chances for economic success.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to establish a grant program within the Department of Labor to—

(1) study and address issues relating to workforce and cultural diversity and their impact on economic competitiveness, employment opportunities, advancement and retention; and

(2) develop collaborative public and private sector education and training materials that address the issues of workforce and cultural diversity.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKFORCE DIVERSITY GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to provide grants to eligible entities described in subsection (b) for the purposes of—

(1) targeting and developing issues relating to workforce and cultural diversity;

(2) developing public and private sector education and training materials that focus on the issues of workforce and cultural diversity;

(3) fostering research, scholarship, innovative curriculum development, development of teaching materials, and other practicable supportive academic activities relating to workforces and cultural diversity;

(4) assisting in the dissemination and transfer of such materials for use in private sector training efforts; and

(5) developing and establishing cooperative higher education-business training programs to assist public and private industry leaders and workers in addressing the issues of workforce and cultural diversity.

(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An institution of higher education in partnership with 1 or more of the organizations described in paragraph (2) shall be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a).

(2) ORGANIZATIONS.—An organization described in this paragraph is—

(A) a corporation, business, or partnership, whether, for profit or nonprofit;

(B) a labor organization; or

(C) an organization that has a demonstrated interest or expertise in workforce diversity issues.

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given such term by section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a)).

(c) PERIOD OF GRANT.—The provision of payments under a grant under subsection (a) shall not exceed 3 fiscal years and shall be subject to the annual approval of the Secretary and subject to the availability of appropriations for the fiscal year involved to make the payments.

SEC. 4. APPLICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not provide a grant under section 3 to an eligible entity unless the entity submits to the Secretary an application in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(b) FACULTY PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall encourage eligible entities desiring to receive a grant under section 3 to submit applications that are written by teams of faculty from multiple disciplines, student and academic affairs professionals, or student organizations concerned with multicultural education, or any combination thereof.

SEC. 5. USE OF AMOUNTS.

The Secretary may not provide a grant under section 3 to an eligible entity unless the entity agrees that it will use all amounts received from such grant to establish and carry out a program in accordance with 1 or more of the following guidelines:

(1) The development of instructional material concerning efforts designed to address cultural and workforce diversity issues within the workplace setting.

(2) The development of public and private sector education and training materials that will address the issues of workforce and cultural diversity.

(3) The development of new approaches to workforce diversity issues and scholarship efforts to be integrated within the curriculum of business schools, ethnic and women's studies, engineering schools, social science disciplines, humanities and the arts and sciences. In using grant funds under this paragraph, a grantee may employ approaches to be carried out in conjunction with the corporate education and training programs.

(4) The conduct of research concerning multicultural workplace interactions and team management and business in multicultural and multi-lingual marketplace settings.

(5) The implementation of faculty development programs that focus on research, appropriate learning environments, and pedagogical approaches to teaching multicultural management and work diversity issues.

(6) The development and dissemination of information concerning models for summer precollege business internship programs that aid in integrating the workplace and in giving students a better understanding of the private sector and of workforce diversity issues.

(7) The conduct of forums, workshops, and conferences in which representatives from

academic, corporate, government, or other institutions with a demonstrated interest or expertise in workforce diversity will focus on issues, attitudes, and strategies that sensitize managers, employees, faculty, corporate, government, and other leaders and workers to workplace diversity issues.

(8) Any other activities that the Secretary determines to be appropriate to meet the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 6. SELECTION.

(a) CRITERIA FOR SELECTION.—In determining whether to provide a grant under section 3, the Secretary shall take into account—

(1) the extent to which the eligible entity demonstrates the potential to achieve 1 or more of the guidelines described in section 5;

(2) the level of participation and financial commitment of the eligible entity;

(3) the likelihood that the program to be established under section 5 by the eligible entity will foster the creation of increased workforce and cultural diversity awareness programs in other institutional environments;

(4) the likelihood that the program will result in the development and dissemination of national or regional best practices;

(5) the extent to which the program will impact on the international competitiveness of the United States economy; and

(6) such other criteria as the Secretary may prescribe.

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1994

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Health Care Reform Assessment Act of 1994. Whatever health reform plan is ultimately enacted—and I believe we must enact major reforms this year—should include provisions to evaluate its impact on the public. This bill would establish a two-pronged approach to assessing the impact of major health reform changes on the American people.

First, this measure would produce an assessment proposal for health care reform. This assessment proposal would include a detailed framework, using a prospective, longitudinal study design, to assess progress toward our national goals of health care reform. Second, it would perform a baseline assessment of our health care system.

The first provision would direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to enter into an agreement with the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences or another nonprofit, nongovernmental organization or consortium of institutions to study the impact of health care reform legislation at the national, regional, and State level.

Under such an agreement, the Secretary would require the organization to report to the Secretary and Congress within 18 months after enactment with recommendations regarding the following:

First, indicators of national progress toward the goals of health care reform, as determined by the reporting organization. Among the goals to be considered would be security, simplicity, savings, responsibility, quality, choice, and health status.

Second, one or more study designs for assessing the impact of health reforms on these indicators.

Third, study designs that include comparison of different approaches to health care reform, such as single payer and managed competition models, that may be used by various States or regions, as well as approaches that may be used by Federal agencies, such as DOD and VA, and various international approaches.

Fourth, data elements and public and private sources for obtaining data to reflect the indicators.

Fifth, any special requirements or authority necessary to permit access to otherwise confidential data and assure continued confidentiality of such data.

Sixth, approaches for obtaining data that would be useful but are not currently available.

Seventh, approaches to establishing a core set of primary data as part of a national data collection effort that could overlap with the assessment of health care reform.

Eighth, the relationship between Federal, State, and local agencies to gather, report and share information on health care reform and its assessment.

Ninth, the nature, scope, and frequency of reports that would best serve the Secretary and Congress for evaluating health reform efforts.

Tenth, estimates of the overall costs associated with such a study and each of its components.

Eleventh, ways that such a study's findings could be used by various groups, such as patients, providers, insurers, employers, taxpayers, and various Government agencies.

The measure would authorize \$1,000,000 for the Secretary to undertake the assessment proposal.

Second, this bill would authorize a baseline assessment of the current status of our health care system. The purpose of this baseline assessment would be to establish a benchmark for assessing the short- and long-term impacts of efforts to reform our health care system at the national, regional, and State levels. Such a baseline assessment is essential for an accurate, prospective assessment of the impact of any major health reform measure.

The Secretary would enter into an agreement with the Institute of Medicine or another nonprofit, nongovernmental organization or consortium of institutions to develop baseline information to measure access to quality and cost of health care and the health status of the American people.

The Secretary would require the organization to conduct a detailed study and report to the Secretary and Congress within 30 months after enactment with information and assessments regarding the following for public and private, institutional and ambulatory, acute and long-term care, physical and mental health services:

First, the levels of access by the public to the full range of health care services.

Second, the levels of quality of care received by the public.

Third, the cost of health care services provided to the public using various measures, such as the cost of services, the cost of treating various conditions and the average and marginal cost of maintaining and improving health.

Fourth, the health status of the public, as a whole and by population subgroups.

The Secretary would be required, to the extent reasonable, to enter into agreements with the same organization to conduct both the assessment proposal and the baseline assessment so as to facilitate maximum cooperation and coordination in the performance of both studies.

The measure would authorize \$3,000,000 for the Secretary to conduct the baseline assessment study.

The Institute of Medicine has recommended that an independent organization conduct periodic evaluations of any health reform plan that is ultimately enacted in a manner that would be independent of government regulation or control. This measure would provide for such an independent study. It would provide valuable information on an ongoing basis for residents of Massachusetts and the Nation as to the impact of health care reform on their health and welfare, as well as the financial impact of these changes. The cost of this measure would be minuscule compared with the enormous benefits that could be derived from this essential information.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.